SAGSTMBURDOETO.

WEGNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1861 cees of the barnt Expedition.

to be made used to furboar the expression of an of the great expedition to the Southern coast. A landing has been effected and the command shained of the finest and most capacious harbor in the South. The beautiful town of Beau-fort, the summer resort of South Carolinians and Georgians, is in our hands. The railroad aken possession of by the Union t cops. We have obtained a footing in the Beaufort District, celebrated as the greatest rice-growing county in the United States. A base of operheart of Secessia, which may lead, if not to immediate, to important prospective results.

One of the results is the opening of Southern ing to note that the Administration is beginning to not upon this policy. Simultaneously with the announcement that another expedition is about to sail from Annapolis, comes the tog intelligence that Government has issued permits to trade with loyalists on the Southern coast, and that vessels have already been fitted out for exchanging the manufacture of the North for the cotton and other products of the South. Thus, the Federal Government, while it wields the sword in one hand, holds forth the olive branch in the other. The latter will no doubt prove as efficacious as the former in the re-construction of the Union, and both together cannot fail to be lavincible.

It is not to be expected that these movements at the extreme South will at once end the war and restore the Union. But they are great strides in advance, and, compared with what has epparently been accomplished during the past six months, may well re-animate our courage and re kindle the fire of patriotism.

The "war for the Union" may be said to be now begun in carnest, and with a rational pros-pact of success. Yet for the present, it is likely that many ardent Union men will be disap sinted in the glowing anticipations which they naturally indulge. Our troops, landed on the Southern coast, will probably in most places be demned to "eternal infamy." looked upon at first by a majority of the inhabitants, as invaders. They will fly to arms for the delense of their soil and their homes, and oppose strenuously every advance of the Union orces into the country. These risings of the people may be such as will, in the view of the Confederate leaders, render it unnecessary to withdraw any large portion of their army from the Potomac. They may still continue to menace Washington, while the war is progressing in the cotton States. But the large naval force which the Government can have at its command, will enable it to pursue the course it has undertaken, and open the Southern ports one after another to the commerce of the world, and thus afford the most substantial inducements for Southern men to remain or become loyal, while taking away from foreign powers every pretext for "forcing the blockade," or taking sides with the Confederate rebels.

The telegraph informs us that there is "in-The telegraph informs as that there is "indignation" manifested at Washington on account
of the use of dispatches by "Fremont's friends"
to "intimidate the Government!" And it is intimated that a certain gentleman connected with
the St. Louis Republican is to be arrested for such overt act of treason as attempting to scare the United States Government! Now, if the Government can be intimidated by such means, bester keep it secret, and let the "correspondent" go at large; if it cannot be so intimidated, better let it be known by not arresting the ent had better not "go fishing for gud-

We take the above from the State Journal of the 19th inst. It is marvelous how that sheet has changed its tone toward the Administration or "the Government" within a very short time. A little while ago, say on and about the 5th of September last, it was, in the Journal's view, a very serious thing to attempt to intimidate or score the Government-an infallible sign of "sympathy with the rebels"; now it is a most necellent joke. How laughable the Journal now makes the Government appear-just like a superstitious, nervous old woman who cannot walk out by moonlight without converting every old white horse feeding on the common into

pancy and cool impudence, not to say contempt, for it is better, far better, to rest secure than rush blindly into the snares of a march ent. It will no doubt be worse frightened at the keen shafts of the Journal's ridicule, than it was at the bogus dispatches from St. Louis and the West about the mutiny in the army and the indignation among the people at Famour's removal. We beg the Journal to forbear; for though its ridicule and mockery of poor Old Abe and the rest may be sport to it, it may be death to the Government; and then, where will we be? And should a stray copy of where will we be? And should a stray copy of the Journal get into JEFF. Davis's hands, wouldn't he chuckle? It is too bad to think of.

Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Banckour, in a speech, quotes the followlog from Gen. Jackson, approvingly, which is opied with great avidity by those whose pleasure it has been to abuse and vilify the old Deuptic chieftain, while he was living:

Dear Sir: I submit the above as the concl pear Sir: I submit the above as the conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best flight of elequence to strike to the heart and speak to the feelings of my deluded countrymen of South Carolina. The Union must be preserved, without blood, if this be possible; but it must be preserved at all hazards and at any price.

Yours, with high regard,
ANDREW JACKSON.
December 4, 1832-11 o'clock P. M.
Sawam Livingeron.

Now, has any new phantom risen up to turn as saids from the support of the Union. If any such has, it must give way. Listen to the words that come to you from the tomb of Andrew "The Union must be preserved at all has

To all this we now, as when It was written heartily subscribe. He said: "The Union must be preserved without blood, if this be possible."—
This is what the true friends of Gen. Jackson aired to do. This could and would have been one, if the frue friends of Gen. Jacuson could are controlled affairs last winter, when Dovohe South. But the preservation of the Chicago

The people have by a large majority voted down the "banking act" passed by the last Leg-islature, and submitted to their decision. The provisions of the act are as follows:

It chartors of the Union Bank of Illinois? for twenty-five years and so long thereafter as may be necessary to wind up its affairs. It names thirteen commissioners who, within thirty days after the ratification of the law, shall divide the State into thirty banking districts, and locate a bank in each district; subscription to stock to be taken in each of said districts; these thirty banks to be considered branches, and the parent bank to be at Springfield, and all shall have the right and privileges generally enjoyed by banks, including of course the right to issue notes.—
The bank is not to suspend specie payments in redeeming its notes, nor to depositors; and in case any such note be not paid when presented at the branch where issued, or the bank refuse to pay its depositors, the holdess of such note, and such depositor shall be entitled to receive interest thereon until paid, at the rate of twelve interest thereon until paid, at the rate of twelve interest thereon until paid, at the rate of twelve interest thereon until paid, at the rate of twelve and such depositor shall be entitled to receive interest thereon until paid, at the rate of twelve per centum. Any branch so failing shall be closed as incolvent. Stockholders, etc. in the bank and branches shall be responsible for all the debts due by the bank and its branches.—The bank to be allowed to charge seven per cent. interest on all its transactions. The capital of the bank to be personal property. The bank to be under the general management of a board of directors. The aggregate capital not to exceed ten millions.

The people also voted in a large majority of Democrats to remodel the Constitution

If this rule is to be carried out we fear many of our Republican editors will get into trouble. As a specimen, we copy the following rich morsel from the Religious (!) Telescope, of Dayop, Ohio:

Adjutant-General Thomas, who accompanied ecretary Cameron to Missouri, has made a reout which stamps him as one of the weakest from almost every paragraph. It is evident that he hates Fremont intensely, but his malice is altogether out of proportion to his sense. A government which would pay the slightest attention to such a report, would condemn itself to eternal.

A singular circumstance took place yester-

If the Administration did pay "the slightest attention" to Gen. Thomas's report, according to this moral(!) and religious(!!) paper, it is con-

Il The correspondent of the Cincinnat Times from Washington, of Nov. Sth, says:

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC. "All quiet on the Potomac" has been heralded from this city on the wings of lightning for many weeks past. Since our famous defeat at Bull Run, nothing else carcely has been heard. But it does not seem possible that the same monotonous tidings will go out with the old year and come in with the new. However that may be, we have not the means to determine. But there is one thing certain, and which by this time has become apparent to all who have traced the current of events, that when a battle does take place on the Potomac, it will be a leg amputated, and be is not expected to recov-"All quiet on the Potomac" has been herald-

When we contemplate the two great and that now stand face to face, menacing each other, we cannot avoid the conclusion that should killed; hey, in their present strength, ever come together, it will involve the total rout and defeat their dead. of one or the other. There will be no half-way work about it. Success or fallure, triumph or

Should a conflict ensue, the matter would not be settled in one battle. A series of struggles will ensue, which will have no parallel on rec-ord. Should the fortunes of war be adverse to our arms at the opening, and the enemy advance toward the Potomac, they could gain its banks only by passing under the range of a chain of form that make a Thermopyles of intervening

space. But in the event of a defeat of the rebels they will have many strongholds to fall back upon. The tragedies at Bull Run will be enupon. The tragedies at Bull Run will be en-acted once again, and if disaster still pursues the enemy, their "Gibralter," as they style it, at Manassas, will shelter them for a time against our arms. When that gives way, the road to Richmond will be a bloody one, and the fall of that city—if still contemplated by our Government-will be recorded only after a ter-

The advance of the Grand Army of the Po tomac is an event of no ordinary importance. It involves more than the people at large are willing to acknowledge. If "all is quiet along the Potomac," it is because the time has not yet come to commence a series of successful battles. The Generals who command the Army are better able to judge of the time to commence an attack, than those who are unacquainted with our own resources, and the power, condition, forces, advantages, and position

of the enemy.
We should have faith in the Government and the commanders of the army. They are as anxious to put a stop to this rebellion as any other loyal ditizens. They know best when to strike, and until a blow comes from the Army

A Slave-Trader Convicted of Piracy. Last evening the trial of Captain Nathaniel Gordon, of the ship Erie, charged with the offerred. There is a point of jurisdiction involved in the case, namely, whether the place at which the negroes were taken on board comes which the negroes were taken on board comes within the provisions of the act of Congress, as being on the high seas. The judges may give a certificate of division of opinion on this point, in which event the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.— N.

The Tribune of the 11th, says that Mr WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner in New York, is undoubtedly elected; also, that late returns show the election of Mr. Jacon S. FREER, Dem., to the Senate from the tenth (Uister and Greene) district, instead of T. R. WESTEROOK, Union Dem. and the success of John Gansen, Dam., instead of HENRY W. Rockas, Union Dem., in the

thirty-first (Erie) district. There will doubtless be a large Union major Ity in the Legislature, as the Abolitionists now profess to be for the Union.

Illinois Constitutional Convention-

The returns from the Illinois election come in better for the Democracy. They have carried the Constitutional Convention by a large majority. The Chicago Post says:

The members elect, so far as heard from, foot up as follows:

The districts in doubt are Randolph, St. Clair, editorial chair of the Cincinnati Press. It is The districts in doubt are Randolph, St. Clair, wayne and now, as a necessity, wayne and Edwards, Edgar, Champaign, etc., Coles and Moultrie, Tazewell, and one member was all hazards and at any been in the Will and Kankakee district. Of these the Democrats have probably elected four, pechaps five, giving to that party, including those elected on Union tickets, nearly, if not fully, two-thirds of the Convention.

It charters "the Union Bank of Illinois" for

on this side, and had halled the pickets on the Virginia shore, just as I rode up. We could see them distinctly; they had on no coats, but were red shirts and black pants, being armed with muskets and pistole. The following conversation took place:

Rebel Picket—Hallo, stranger, we won't fire if you won't. How are you, and to what do you belong?

Tammany—We won't fire. We're from the Tammany Regiment. You've got our Colonel. How do you like the service?

Rebel Picket—Oh, pretty well. We're from Alabama; this fellow is from Mississippi. He's got one of your guns.

Alabama; this fellow is from Mississippi. He's get one of your guns.

Tammany—How are you off for clothea?
Rebel Picket—Well, we've got enough, such as it is: Our arms are not very good, but we can't complain of the feed. We have beconfresh meat and bread. How do you stand it?
When are you coming over?

Times Correspondent—That depends. Who is in command at Lecaburg?

Rebel Picket—That's not a fair question, but I resken our commander there won't burt you

I recken our commander there won't burt you

Times Correspondent—How many men did you lose, honor bright, last Monday week? Rebel Picket—Well, sir, at least five hun-dred; you fellows fought well, but we had the best ground and the best cause, and just as whip you back. Let us alone—that's all we ask.

the is Imprisoned for Speaking Disrespectularian. William Johnston, an engineer, was arrested by Policeman Walker, of the Seventh precinct, on charge of using disrespectful language regarding President Lincoln's Administration. The prisoner was brought to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was condemned to ten days' confinement in the Toombe.—M. Y. Herald, Oct. 18.

If this rule is to heart of the seventh precinct, or I'm be d—d if I don't put a hole right clear through his ugly mug; there's no need of his interference,"—and candor compels me to state that the "ugly mug" very soon disappeared, and the boys on the other side kept up a voiley of questions that would not have disgraced the most down-east of Vanhous have disgraced the most down-east of Vanhous have

If all the rebels are like those I saw to day, they are a pretty sturdy set of fellows, and looked as though they "didn't care whether school kept or not." They are in for a fight, and seem to be intoxicated with their suc-

If The correspondent of the St. Louis Republiand meanest of mer. The long cars stick out can gives the following incident at the battle of

A singular olcoumstance took place yester-day. At the last session of Congress, Col. Fouke parted with Col. Wright, a member from

Fennessee, and used this expression:
"Phil., I expect the next time we meet it will be on the battle-field, and I want to ask one fa be on the battle-newly and or any of my mea, I vor of you: If you get me or any of my mea, I want you to use us well, and if I get you or any want I will do the same." Yesterday of your men, I will do the same." Yesterday they met in battle, and the very first prisoners, sixty in all, that were taken, belonged to Col. Wright's command, and his old friend, Col. F., took them. One of the men informed me that Col. W. was mortally wounded. Also, that Pil-

does take place on the Potomac, it will be a most bloody and decisive one.

When we contemplate the two great armies that now stand face to face, menacing each other than now stand face to face, menacing each other than the standard of th

killed; they were lying very thick on the banks. They have been all day bringing in Captain Challenor and Captain Abbott, of the Twenty-second, are wounded and are prisoners. Colonel Fouke was saked by a Lieutenant at Columbus, if he was not the Colonel who drove Colonel Wright and his command. He told him he was. The Licutenant then told Colonel F. that twenty guns were aimed to pick him off, when Col. Wright saw him and ordered his men not to shoot him as he was his friend. Had it not been for that we should have been another Colonel short.

Indictments for Treason in Ken-

The United States Grand Jury at Frankfort

Isham T. Dudley, J. L. Gibbons, Philip B. Thompson, Robert W. Woolley, John M. Brown, John H. Morgan, Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., Ben. Desha, John C. Breckinridge, George B. Burnley, Humphrey Marshall, Granville Utterback, John M. Elliott, Wm. Jones, Philip Lee, Frank Tryon, Milton J. Freezs, H. McDowell, Ben. Craig, Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Harry T. Hawkins, Harvey M. Rust, Benj. J. Monroe, John M. Rice, Jessee Meeks, John Ficklin, Thomas Steele, Jr., Daniel W. Jones, James S. Chrisman, Gustavus Dedman, John Shawan and W. R. Cunningham.

For high misdemeanor, for which the bail is \$2,000, with security in a like amount: John M.

For high misdemeanor, for which the bail is \$2,000, with security in a like amount: John M. Morgan, J. L. Gibbons, Preston R. Patty, Benjamin J. Monroe, John G. P. Hooe, Benjamin Craig, Frank Tryon, John M. Brown, Granville Utterback, Edward Hensley, Thomas Gaines, Frank Brady, Benjamin Desha, Isham T. Dudley, Barbridge Biackburn, Gustavus Dedman, John Witherspoon, John A. Witherspoon and Dudley George.

More Disloyal Navy Officers. Lieutenant Spiber, of the United States Navy, with aix marines, arrived on the Fall River boat this morning, in charge of Messre. Sharp, Storms, Stevens and one other person, who were officers on board the sloop of war Constellation, which has recently arrived at Boston from the African Squadron. The prisoners have probably refused to renew their oath of allegiance to the Federal Government They were taken in carriages to the Navy Yard.— New York Post.

The Washington Star states that the Admin The Washington Star states that the Administration has sent an order to arrest the editor of the New York Independent, and commit him to Fort Warren, for writing a paragraph that Secretary Seward had predicted that the South would be recognized in sixty days by European powers. The Independent is Henry Ward Beecher's paper and is an influential Republican organ. The New York Tribune, in noticing the report, save: ing the report, says:

ing the report, says:

"We trust that previous good character may
be permitted to be urged in misigation of so severe a penalty."

Our opinion is, that the editor of the Independent will not be arrested.—Can. Enquirer.

The Albany Esening Journal, with reference to the Independent's incredible report that Mr. Weed had gone to Europe with a view to making peace with the rebels, says:

"This most ridiculous and yet vicious faise-bood excites mingled contempt and indignation.

hood excites mingled contempt and indignation. It met our eyes in time only to pronounce it equally destitute of truth, whether originating among the fanatics within or without the Independent closet.

We think this imposes upon the Independent an obligation to set forth distinctly and circumstantially the grounds of its controverted statement. That paper cannot have acted otherwise than in good faith: let the public new see just what warrant it had for its most extraordinary researces.

paragraph.

It should not be forgotten that the fact that the Independent was not long ago selected by Secretary Seward as the only paper in this city to publish the laws and acts of the Government must give to its statements a weight they would not otherwise possess.—N. Y. Tribans.

wat and NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Shooting Gallery. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his fri

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SAMARITAN



Kentucky, have returned bills of indictment as E. B. ARMSTRONG.

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SECOND TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION at 5:30 a. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus. Cincinnati and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:23 a. m., and at Dayton at 8:22 a. m.; connecting at Cincinnati with Mail Line Steamboats for Louisville, and at Dayton for Indianap-THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS at 1:55 p. m., stopping at Jefferson, London, Charleston, Xenia, Corwin, Morrow, So. Lebanon, Foster's, Lovaland and Hilford, arriving at Cincinnati at 5:45 p. m., at Daylon at 5 p. m.; connecting at Cincinnati, Bt. Louis, etc., etc., arriving at St. Louis at 10:45 a. m.; connecting at Daylon for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and all points West.

FOURTH TRAIN. MATL at 4 p. m., stopping at all stations between

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will surely come. Bold by grocers everywhere. For Females Generally .- The Brandreth Pills cannot be too highly spoken of. They remove all betractions, give energy and strength; cure the disressing headache, unfortunately so prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous ffections, blotches, pimples, sallowness of the skin, are removed, and a juvenile bloom and general sprightliness PLAIDS, indicate the power and healthfulness of BRANDRETH'S CHINTZ.

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